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CONDEMN RIDICULING POLICE

held in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, beginning June 16th, and continuing for one week.

The association, which started as the "Police Union" and continued as such until the year 1902, attained its twenty-first birthday when it convened in the Michigan city. With an original membership of fifty persons the organization has prospered and performed a commendable work. Its rolls now include a membership of nearly four hundred chiefs of police, among them representatives from Canada, Austria, Guatamalia, Panama, Havana, Japan and elsewhere, while its contributors to discussions hail from all parts of the world.

The next place of meeting is the home town of the secretary-treasurer of the association, Harvey O. Carr, who, together with the police commissioners, is making arrangements for an entertainment of "big city" proportions, although the cry of the president is "less frolic and more work."

On three different occasions the association has been received by its president in Washington, D. C., and among those who honored the gathering there last season with their presence, were, the distinguished speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Champ Clark, Hon. William Borland, of Missouri, Hon. Julius Kahn, of California, Hon. John Barrett, Chief of the Bureau of American Republics, and many other men of note, prominent in public affairs.

An effort is being made by the police directing heads of San Francisco, of which Superintendent White is principal, to secure the meeting of the International Association of Police Chiefs for that city for the year 1915, during the Exposition period. Not only is that energetic agency after the police meeting, but it is now engaged in soliciting anything and everything by way of criminal photographs, measurements and other descriptions as well as informations that may be procured concerning the questionable craft, that may aid the San Francisco department in maintaining a clean slate during the Exposition season.

In this connection the announcement comes that the Pinkertons will have full supervision of the Panama Exposition Buildings and Grounds.

The Bureau of Education and Economics of the Panama Exposition is urging a police exhibit for that event such as was placed in successful effect by President Sylvester of the International Association at the St. Louis Exposition, and which did much to raise the police organizations throughout the country in the esteem of the good citizens and students of civic matters.

R. S.

Condemn the Ridiculing of Police on the Stage and in Moving Pictures.

—The ridiculing of the policeman on the stage and in moving pictures deserves to be condemned by all good citizens, as it has already been denounced by police organizations throughout the country. It is with poor grace that the theatrical manipulator places the individual up for ridicule who may within ten minutes be called upon to save the life or property of that same theater manager or his family. To deprecate thus the insignia of peace and order, to hold up to derision the means provided by law to secure the public in life and property, should be made an offense under the law.

The little child, the growing youth, the bully of the street are by such presentations taught to disclaim and disrespect the representative of the law.

The Washington, D. C., authorities recently requested the withdrawal of

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS FROM FRANCE

films in moving picture shows wherein the police were held up to criticism and humor, including the "The Third Degree," and all managements agreed to do so. This is a movement worthy of emulation.

R. S.

STATISTICS.

Operation of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law in Indiana.—

On April 1, 1914, the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole law had been in effect in Indiana for seventeen years. A careful record has been kept of the operations of the law and the history is indeed an interesting one.

The State Prison Board has paroled 3,088 men, the Reformatory 4,896, the Woman's Prison 237, a total of 8,221. All of these persons left the institution under the rules and regulations of the respective parole boards, and were thereafter under the supervision of the visiting agents of the institutions. Twenty-six out of every one hundred (2,145 in all) violated their parole. The percentage of parole violators is practically the same in the three institutions: 26.4 per cent at the State Prison, 25.9 per cent at the Reformatory, 26 per cent at the Woman's Prison. Of the 2,145 parole violators the institutions succeeded in apprehending 1,250. The remaining 895 are at large.

Of the total number paroled, 4,788 served their parole period and were released from supervision; the sentence of 455 expired during the parole period and they were automatically discharged; 142 died; 691 remained under supervision April 1, 1914.

These men and women while on parole reported regularly to the institution authorities. Their reports indicate earnings amounting to \$2,284,577.85, expenses \$1,878,406.71. This means that these persons not only earned their own living while on parole but had savings amounting to \$406,171.14, an average of nearly \$50.00 each.

Operations of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Laws, April 1, 1897 to April 1, 1914:

	State Prison	Reformatory	Woman's Prison	Total
Served parole and given final discharge	1,809	2,867	112	4,788
Sentence expired	135	296	24	455
Returned for violation of parole	558	656	36	1,250
Delinquent and at large.	257	612	26	895
Died	55	79	8	142
Reporting April 1, 1914.	274	386	31	691
Total paroled	3,088	4,896	237	8,221
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases	26.39	25.89	26.16	26.09
Earnings	\$875,422.05	\$1,406,602.44	\$2,553.36	\$2,284,577.85
Expenses	674,493.73	1,202,632.14	1,280.84	1,878,406.71
Savings	200,928.32	203,970.30	1,272.52	406,171.14

A. W. BUTLER,
Staet Board of Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.

Penitentiary Statistics from France.—The report on Penitentiary Statistics from France for the year 1912¹ shows the statistics of transfers, central

¹Statistique Pénitentiaire pour l'annie 1912. Ministère de la Justice, Paris, 1914, par M. C. Just, Directeur de l'administration pénitentiaire.